

*George B. Chase, Esq.
With the respects of the
Finance Committee Boston*

ALUMNI HALL:

An Appeal

TO

THE ALUMNI AND FRIENDS

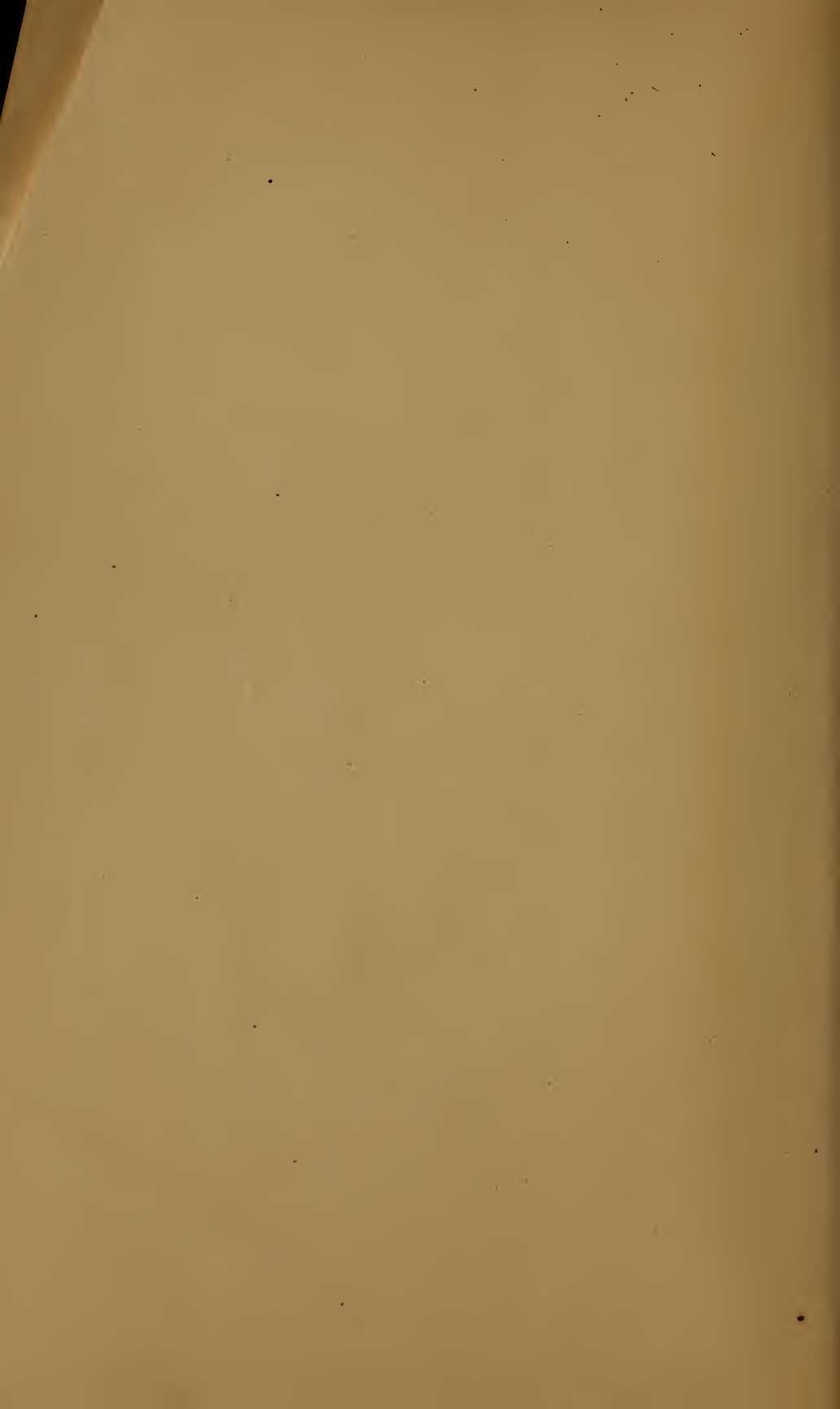
OF

HARVARD COLLEGE.

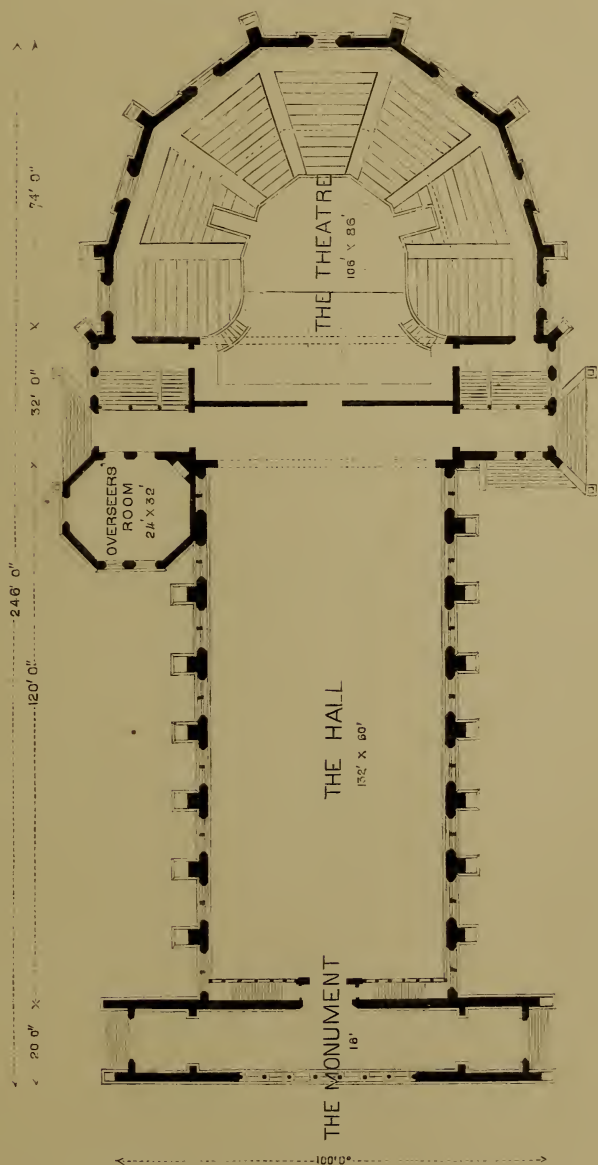
CAMBRIDGE:

PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SONS.

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Harvard University.
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A P P E A L.

To the Alumni and others, Friends of Harvard College:

THE Committee of Fifty appointed by the Association of the Alumni at its last meeting upon the subject of a perpetual memorial commemorative of the graduates and students of the College who fell, and of those who served, in the late rebellion, respectfully inform you of the result of their deliberations, and solicit your aid in accomplishing the plan, which, after much consideration, has been unanimously and very cordially adopted.

At first sight, there may seem to be a want of delicacy in thus approaching any who are not Alumni of the College, or in some other mode more immediately concerned in its associations and welfare. But the elements of the contemplated design are so comprehensive in their anticipated influences upon the sentiments and associations, not only of the present, but of every coming generation of the ingenuous youth of our country; and are so inter-

woven with the best means of advancing the causes of literature, science, and art, and of promoting and transmitting the inspiration of a lofty patriotism, that it might, with more propriety, be considered invidious to exclude any from taking part in that which, in truth, is a public enterprise.

The first movement upon this subject was made by a numerous assembly of graduates, called for its consideration, and holden in May, at which a large Committee was appointed for its examination, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting. Their report was made in the following month of July, containing a somewhat elaborate discussion of the several plans suggested, and terminating with the recommendation of a "Memorial Hall," combining the elements of the plan hereinafter described, as the most suitable and desirable memorial. The report and recommendation were accepted with almost entire unanimity, and ordered to be printed in two of the daily gazettes, and also in pamphlet form, and to be circulated as extensively as possible among the Alumni. It was further resolved that a copy of the report and resolutions should be transmitted to the association of the Alumni, at its meeting on Commencement Day, with the request, that, if they should coincide in the opinion thus expressed, they would take measures for procuring the means of erecting the proposed Hall.

At that meeting of the Association, the report and resolutions were presented; and, after debate, the whole subject was submitted to a "Committee of

Fifty," "with full powers." That Committee, after discussion at several meetings, placed the whole subject in the hands of a sub-committee of six, with directions to report at a future meeting. This Sub-committee, which was composed of members originally of divers opinions as to the most suitable memorial, after extensive inquiries and much deliberation, made their report in the month of December, unanimously recommending the adoption of the plan represented in the accompanying engraving and description; and the General Committee accepted the report with unanimity and great cordiality.

The plan, therefore, is presented to you, not as the scheme of any one, or of any few enthusiastic advocates, but as founded upon the deliberate convictions of the great body of the Alumni, declared by those appointed to represent them. Nor is the proposed "Memorial" one of merely local or limited interest; nor will it be of merely academic influence. It will stand, rather, a national monument to patriotism and learning, dear to the present, and to become ever dearer to every succeeding generation.

The proposed scheme is founded upon three great wants of the University, each of such magnitude and urgency, that she ought not in vain to appeal to her sons or her friends.

The first — and that lying deepest in the hearts of all — is the irrepressible desire of a suitable monument in commemoration of the sons of Harvard who perilled and laid down their lives to preserve us, as a

nation, and in defence of all that makes our country dear to us. As to the irresistible moral necessity of such a monument, there has been no difference of opinion. The only diversity was concerning the nature or form which should most eloquently express the sentiments and emotions inspired by the services and sacrifices it should commemorate, and best perpetuate their influence upon those who are to come after us.

Under other circumstances, the construction of a monument in the College grounds, devoted exclusively to the remembrance of those who have thus fallen, might have been all that opportunity would permit us to offer; defective as such a monument would have appeared to many who desire, in memorials of the dead, not only remembrance of their departure, but also associations of them with all that is elevating and inspiring in the duties and enjoyments of life; and ineffectual, as, in the lapse of years, it might become for reviving their memories in College hearts. Or there might have remained to us only the still feebler tribute of mural tablets in the chapel, or some other collegiate hall. But, happily, by a combination of College necessities of almost equal urgency, and concurring with singular force at this especial moment of time, the opportunity is presented of erecting a memorial, not only comprising such a monument and tablets, with ample scope for every other species of grateful tribute to the dead, but united also with other College structures, composing portions of it, or inseparably blended with it, in such a manner as to

secure a constant remembrance of those who fell, and an undying perpetuation of their virtues, in connection with those of the founders, benefactors, and other illustrious sons of the University, — a memorial, constituting a Historic Gallery, where the names and effigies of those “who died for their country” will hold the most conspicuous place, and, as shining portions of the galaxy which the College has delighted to honor, will inspire her orators and poets in her literary festivals and at her genial table, until time to her shall be no more.

Of the first of these necessities, that of a Monumental Memorial, no more need be said.

The second (and the importance of this in the present and prospective condition of the College cannot well be exaggerated) is that of a Hall, in which to hold the meetings of the Alumni, and for their festal entertainments on the various occasions on which these are held. It is universally known that the present dining-hall is not only in other respects unsuitable and in ill accord with the dignity of the University, when proposing to invite all her children to her annual festival, and to entertain with them distinguished guests from all parts of our own country and from abroad, but that it is altogether inadequate for their reception; so that not only are the members of the graduating class, to whom the day is particularly dedicated, and who feel the nearest interest in its proceedings, by rule wholly excluded, but large numbers of older graduates cannot gain admittance. It needs no argument to show, that such exclusion, if it does not

excite aversion and disgust, deterring from College celebrations many who would otherwise resort to them, must have such a tendency, and materially impair the interest which might otherwise be felt in them. Nor have the Alumni any other place of assembly, at which their meetings may be held, except as they may borrow for the occasion a lecture-room from one of the Professors. The need, therefore, of a suitable hall for their own meetings and festivals, and for those of the University on Commencement Day and at other times, and those of the Phi Beta Kappa, Class Day, and kindred institutions, is absolute, looking only upon the relations of the Alumni to the College as they have heretofore stood; and is annually increasing with the augmentation of the numbers in the classes. But a further need has recently arisen with the power conferred by the legislature upon the Alumni of electing the Overseers, thus placing the visitatorial power over the University in their hands. This power imposes a corresponding duty; and it cannot be but that the annual choice of members of that Board will give very great additional interest to the meetings of the Alumni, and largely increase the number which will attend them. Especially must this be so when any important question affecting the management of the College or its interests shall agitate the public mind, as, from time to time, some one inevitably will do.

It is such festivities and meetings that engender and nourish love for the College; it is by them that inter-

est in her welfare is stimulated, and a good fellowship among her sons cultivated which is of inestimable value to her and to themselves.

The third necessity, a necessity certainly no less imperative, and one from which no escape is perceived but by the aid of contributions for the purpose, is that of a Theatre for the celebration of the literary festivals of the College and its affiliated institutions.

The meeting-house of the religious society, in which these solemnities are now held, is, in point of propriety and dignity, most obviously unsuitable for those purposes, and of entirely insufficient capacity. But, if these deficiencies could be longer endured, no option is left to us, as the building is already tottering in decay, requiring constant precautions preparatory for such uses, and must very soon be taken down ; leaving the College wholly without any place of assembly but the open air for these celebrations. And it is but too well known that she has no means of erecting any hall from her present resources.

Such are the three immediate and urgent necessities, to relieve which our Alma Mater is now calling upon her sons and her friends for help. If they were unavoidably distinct, and not susceptible of combination in perfect harmony and mutual aid, there might be hesitation or perplexity in selecting that for which such help should be first given ; or preference for one might leave another unprovided for. But such is the nature of each required structure, and such its purposes and uses, that all may be most happily blended ;

each adding greatly to the usefulness, beauty, dignity, and desired influences of the other.

The monumental portion, of impressive grandeur and simplicity, and giving to the whole building the aspect of the memorial which will have more immediately led to its erection, not only adds its solemn and touching beauty without and within, but, being thus connected with the majestic hall in which are to be placed the portraits, statues, busts, and other memorials of Harvard's immortal sons, and connected, through that with the magnificent theatre, where the literary festivals are to be celebrated, gives an otherwise unattainable dignity to both, and must ever prove an unfailing source of inspiration and elevated sentiment in the solemnities to which they are to be consecrated; while both, in turn, by the services within their walls, will render it to every succeeding age more dear, and more sacredly to be preserved from dilapidation or decay.

The blending of these three objects in one building was the desire of the Committees who have had the subject in charge, and several plans of various merit have been obtained; but it was reserved for the skill and taste of Mr. William R. Ware, of the class of 1852, and of Mr. Henry Van Brunt, of the class of 1854, to complete the appropriate, beautiful, and majestic combination, which has not only demonstrated the practicability of the union, but proved it to be the effectual mode of presenting each structure in the most perfect form for accomplishing its design.

The enthusiasm which this plan has excited, it is hoped, may be accounted a happy augury of success.

It is a sad, and, must we not add, a disreputable fact, that Harvard, the oldest University on the American continent, with the noblest record in the literature and science of the country, and of honorable fame throughout the civilized world, has not one edifice which her children or the stranger may visit, as the shrine of her founders, benefactors, and illustrious sons, — not a hall within her boundaries, or which she may call her own, in which to celebrate her literary and scientific festivals, nor one in which she can gather her children and her guests around her hospitable board; that the busts and portraits and statues and other memorials of her illustrious dead, and her precious relics of antiquity, are scattered in divers and unsuitable buildings; that what should be her august assemblies are held in a borrowed meeting-house, and her feasts in a room without beauty or dignity, and incapable of receiving large numbers of those entitled and desirous to partake.

The time has at length arrived when this state of things ought not to be, and, may we not say, cannot be longer endured.

The high position of the University among the literary institutions of the world; her history from the foundation of the country, no less signal in patriotism than in letters and science; the memories of her illustrious dead of past generations; the blood of her noble sons, shed in the recent redemption of the nation, all demand that a shrine be erected for the

memorials of them, at which her children may ever assemble in fond veneration, to drink its holy inspirations; while the urgent necessities, above alluded to, at the same time appeal, with seemingly irresistible force, to the generosity of her sons and her friends. And what other shrine so appropriate and impressive, and so full of such inspiration; and what other relief from those necessities so comprehensive, and so replete with the most desirable influences, can be imagined, as an "Historic Temple," uniting monumental memorials and other tributes to the dead, and tokens of the loyalty of her sons, with the halls consecrated to her literary and social festivals?

The undersigned are aware that the opinion is held by some liberal friends of the University, whose views are entitled to great consideration, that, owing to the need of other and more suitable accommodations for the library, her interests would be better and more immediately subserved by converting Gore Hall into a theatre; and erecting another building for the library, with monumental or other memorials to those who have fallen in the rebellion, constructed within, or attached to, its walls; and yet another for the meetings and festivals of the Alumni. It is believed that no essential difficulty will be found in the making of such alteration and amendment of Gore Hall as may be from time to time required to render it a suitable depository of the College library, and that this may be done at a cost very far short of that of erecting a new edifice appropriate for the purpose, so that it may be retained for its present use, in

honor of the benefactor whose name it bears. But, however that may be, it does not seem credible that this plan could be effected at less expense than that recommended by the Committee. Without entering into any discussion of their comparative merits in point of utility, beauty, and immediate and future influences upon the welfare of the College, it seems enough to say, that, in the present state of feeling among the Alumni and of the public, any other project than that now recommended, is, at the least for an indefinite future, impracticable. This project — being that prompted by the sentiments and feelings of the Alumni in their first action upon the subject; made the topic of careful and elaborate consideration, in comparison with all others, suggested by so many committees; so widely discussed among the graduates and friends of the College for so many months; so beautifully illustrated in the plan now submitted; and so unanimously recommended by the General Committee — has taken deep hold of the public mind, become the subject of general approbation, and, with many, one of much enthusiasm. It is comparatively easy to take advantage of this strong tide setting in its favor, and which, rightly improved, it is believed, may bear it on to an early accomplishment. While, on the other hand, any other plan must require another great expenditure of time, thought, and labor, in procuring the designs and estimates of cost, and in preparing the minds of the Alumni and of the public for their reception; to say nothing of the lassitude and disgust, with which, after a long-established prefer-

ence or excitement in favor of one project, any substitute is, for a while, contemplated. The undersigned are profoundly convinced, that, if this plan be now abandoned, or be proved impracticable, no other worthy of the College or of her sons can for a long time to come be attainable.

And not only so, but they are further of the confident belief, that the successful accomplishment of this design would be the surest means of the early attainment of any other desirable object for the benefit of the College, including a new building for the library if needed. They entirely concur in the view taken by a distinguished member of the Committee, when he said, "I do not believe that the adoption of this scheme will interfere with any other work which it may be desirable to undertake. On the contrary, I am fully of the opinion that we can make no more auspicious beginning of the improvements and reforms which are called for at Harvard, than by the erection of this edifice. Let there be a Hall of the Alumni, where they may assemble in genial fellowship, and consult together in regard to the condition of their Alma Mater, and where they may be inspired by the pictured and sculptured presence of her founders and benefactors and most distinguished sons; and their pride in her past history will be revived, their zeal for her future welfare will be re-kindled, and a new impulse will be given to the accomplishment of every thing which may promote her prosperity and honor."

The Committee have the gratification to announce

that the President and Fellows of the Corporation, to whom the plan has been submitted, have not only given to it the sanction of their approbation, but have also agreed to furnish a suitable site for the building, and to appropriate the memorably generous donation of Mr. Charles Sanders, mentioned in a former report (expected to amount to about fifty thousand dollars), towards the erection of it, as appears by the following copy of their vote : —

*At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College,
January 20, 1866.*

A communication to the Board from Charles G. Loring, Esq., being presented and read, asking the approbation of the President and Fellows to the plan of the Alumni Hall prepared by Ware and Van Brunt, Architects; and to the proposal that the means to construct the building shall be procured by subscription, and the use of the funds given and bequeathed by Charles Sanders, Esq., and that when sufficient means are procured the building shall be erected,

Voted, That this Board approve the plan submitted; and, when sufficient means are furnished, will authorize the erection of the building on some suitable site in or near the College yard, and will appropriate for its construction the funds received from Mr. Sanders, provided, and so far as, the purposes to which the building is devoted are consistent with the conditions of Mr. Sanders' bequest.

The last clause was added, by way of precaution, to indicate the necessity of restricting the appropriation to such portions of the structure as shall fall clearly within the design of the donor. It is not perceived why, if the friends of Mr. Sanders shall desire, or the Corporation shall elect, to have this donation applied particularly either to the Theatre or

to the Hall, the one or the other of these may not thenceforth bear his name, as the "Sanders Hall," or "Sanders Theatre." The monumental portion must, of course, be the subject of the united contributions.

The total cost of the structure, at the present prices of material and labor, is estimated to be about two hundred thousand dollars, leaving the sum of about one hundred and fifty thousand to be raised by contribution.

Brethren of the Alumni and friends of Harvard, to you she now makes her earnest and confident appeal for relief from the necessities we have laid before you, the removal of which will not only form a memorable epoch in her history, but be productive of the highest and happiest influences upon her future destiny.

From those to whom, in the Divine Providence, much has been allotted, she hopes for corresponding aid. Of those whose means are more limited, she asks for that only which those means allow. It is to be remembered, that as the greatest sum is but the aggregate of many small ones, and as the full river is fed from trickling fountains, so every contribution, however small, adds its essential value to the whole gift. Still more it is to be remembered, that it is not the amount, but the spirit, which sanctifies the gift; and that the larger the number of her children and friends to whom she may owe this testimonial of their regard, the more grateful and the more glorious will be the benefit conferred.

It were indeed to be wished that every living Alumnus, and the friends of those who have departed,

in their names or for their sakes, with all who cherish an interest in her welfare, might thus lay something at her feet, so that the noble structure might stand, to all time, a monument of their love and loyalty.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

CHARLES G. LORING (<i>Chairman</i>), A.B. of .	1812
JACOB BIGELOW,	„ . . 1806
DAVID SEARS,	„ . . 1807
JAMES WALKER,	„ . . 1814
JOHN G. PALFREY,	„ . . 1815
STEPHEN SALISBURY,	„ . . 1817
SIDNEY BARTLETT,	„ . . 1818
R. W. EMERSON,	„ . . 1821
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,	„ . . 1821
HENRY B. ROGERS,	„ . . 1822
WILLIAM AMORY,	„ . . 1823
CHRISTOPHER T. THAYER,	„ . . 1824
SAMUEL H. WALLEY,	„ . . 1826
STEPHEN M. WELD,	„ . . 1826
ROBERT C. WINTHROP,	„ . . 1828
GEORGE T. BIGELOW,	„ . . 1829
OLIVER W. HOLMES,	„ . . 1829
ROBERT W. HOOPER,	„ . . 1830
THOMAS G. APPLETON,	„ . . 1831
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT,	„ . . 1832
WALDO HIGGINSON,	„ . . 1833
THOMAS WIGGLESWORTH,	„ . . 1833
TURNER SARGENT,	„ . . 1834
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,	„ . . 1834
HENRY LEE, Jr.,	„ . . 1835
R. H. DANA, Jr.,	„ . . 1837
P. T. JACKSON,	„ . . 1838
SAMUEL ELIOT,	„ . . 1839

EDWARD E. HALE,	A.B. of . . .	1839
JAMES LAWRENCE,	„ . . .	1840
EDWARD N. PERKINS,	„ . . .	1841
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,	„ . . .	1844
FRANCIS J. CHILD,	„ . . .	1846
CHARLES E. GUILD,	„ . . .	1846
CHARLES E. NORTON,	„ . . .	1846
CHARLES F. CHOATE,	„ . . .	1849
SAMUEL BATCHELDER, Jr.,	„ . . .	1851
H. H. COOLIDGE,	„ . . .	1852
GEORGE PUTNAM, Jr.,	„ . . .	1854
THEODORE LYMAN,	„ . . .	1855
GEORGE B. CHASE,	„ . . .	1856
JOHN C. ROPES,	„ . . .	1857
JOHN T. MORSE, Jr.,	„ . . .	1860
EDW. A. CROWNINSHIELD,	„ . . .	1861
CHARLES F. FOLSOM,	„ . . .	1862
WILLIAM GREENOUGH,	„ . . .	1863
RICHARD H. DERBY,	„ . . .	1864
J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, A.M.	. . .	1849
G. HOWLAND SHAW,	„ . . .	1860
WILLIAM EVERETT (<i>Secretary</i>),	A.B. . .	1859

FEBRUARY 12, 1866.

DESCRIPTION.

This design embraces three principal parts : —

- I. The Hall.
- II. The Theatre.
- III. The Monument.

These three divisions are distinct from each other, but are so combined as to form a single composition.

I. The Hall includes an area of sixty feet by a hundred and thirty-two. It is thirty-seven feet from the floor to the top of the walls within, and eighty feet to the ridge of the roof in the centre. The roof is framed in open timber-work, with hammer-beam trusses, and bears a general resemblance to the famous roof of Westminster Hall, and to the roofs of many of the collegiate halls at Oxford and Cambridge. The outward thrust of these trusses is met by external buttresses. The upper part of the side walls between these buttresses is occupied by windows, beneath which, on the inside, is a continuous wainscoting of hard wood, twenty feet high, against which are to be hung the pictures belonging to the college, and in front of which may be placed the busts, statues, or other academic memorials that may from time to time accumulate. Portraits or busts of men who have served in the war will, it is hoped, in time, form a prominent feature of this collection ; but this portion of the building will not belong to them in any distinctive and exclusive sense, and will have only that general memorial character which the honors paid by their Alma Mater to all her distinguished sons necessarily give it. It may suitably be used for any purpose to which a room of this size is adapted, and is capable of accommodating comfortably at table a thousand guests.

There is, at either end of the Hall, a gallery for music or for spectators, twenty feet deep, and sixty feet long. The side walls, below the portion intended for pictures, are panelled to the height of six feet from the floor.

At the end of the Hall, towards the Theatre, is a platform or dais, raised a few steps from the floor, for the use of presiding officers and distinguished guests. Immediately adjoining, and separated from it only by a partition wall, is the stage of the Theatre, which is in like manner set apart for the Corporation, the Overseers, the immediate Government, and distinguished guests. Over this central portion of the building rises a tower, thirty-three feet by seventy, and a hundred and fifty-six feet in height up to the ridge of the roof, which forms the central and dominant feature of the whole composition, and marks upon the outside the importance and dignity of the place beneath it. The walls of this tower are supported upon arches, of which the one towards the Hall, fifty feet wide, incloses the dais and the singing gallery mentioned above; there is a similar but larger proscenium arch on the side towards the Theatre, covering the stage, and also containing a gallery for music. These arches are abutted by the walls of the staircase halls.

In these staircase halls upon either side are the main entrances to the building. These entrances communicate directly with the Hall by doors opening upon the dais, and with the Theatre by stairs, which start under an arcade of three arches; one division descending to an ambulatory, or corridor, which runs round the Theatre at the level of the ground, and the other two ascending to the passages above it, behind the first and second grade of seats. Three rows of windows mark upon the outside the position of these three floors. This ambulatory, which, besides bringing the opposite sides of the house into easy communication, enables persons to collect and talk without disturbing the audience in the Theatre, affords entrance to the floor of the house or pit by ample passages or vomitoria on either side. There is also an outer door opening to the rear of the building.

Opening from one of the staircase halls is a withdrawing-room for the officers of the Alumni or of the College, thirty-two feet by twenty-five, large enough for the meetings of the Overseers. In the basement beneath are accommodations for the caterer, which have separate communication with the Hall.

II. The Theatre, with its ambulatory, vomitoria, and proscenium or stage, is not unlike those of classic antiquity; the arrangement of seats being semicircular, and all sloping towards the speakers, whom all the spectators have an equal opportunity of seeing and hearing. There is, however, a gallery about two-thirds as deep as the range of seats beneath it, supported on columns. It is proposed to have no seats in the pit. In this, the example of the famous Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford has been followed; a building, which, as a successful solution of a problem almost identical with this, has been made a particular object of study in the preparation of this design. It is said to exhibit an audience to better advantage than any room in England, and the means by which this is effected have been observed with care. This design exhibits accommodation for about sixteen hundred persons seated, and half as many more standing or sitting in the passages. This is about half as many again as the church will contain in which the literary exercises are now held.

The Theatre is covered by an open timber roof of peculiar construction, without supports from the floor, and with the whole interior height unobstructed by ties.

In entering by either principal entrance, a procession would ascend the broad flight of steps within, and, passing through the proscenium door, descend upon the stage with great dignity and effect in full sight of the audience. On occasions, however, on which the Hall is not occupied at the same time for other purposes, it would itself serve as a magnificent vestibule; and a procession, passing first through the monumental cloister at the other end of the building, would traverse the whole length of the Hall, and, crossing the dais, enter at once upon the centre of the stage.

III. The Monumental or Memorial division of this building is an independent structure at the end of the Hall. The whole end of the building is treated as an external mural monument, upon an unprecedented scale; the great height and breadth of the wall giving, by its mere mass, a dignity otherwise unattainable. To increase the monumental effect, all features of mere utility, such as doors and windows, are avoided. Above the level of the cornice, the wall surface rises into a decorated tablet about thirty feet in width and height, projected and defined against the background of the roof. On this is sculptured the ancient arms of

the College, with the motto "Veritas," supported by the laurel and the palm, emblems of heroism and martyrdom. Below there will be an appropriate inscription, the form of which is reserved as a subject for further consideration.

Below the inscription are three flat niches, covered with a canopy of foliated arches, and containing the names of the ninety-three graduates and students who have fallen. A space three feet long and eight inches in height is given to each name. On the face of the wall on either side are cut passages from Scripture or the poets. Beneath is an arcade of seven pointed arches supported by shafts of polished red Gloucester granite, with carved capitals. This arcade, which is unglazed, opens upon the monumental cloister mentioned above, which occupies the interior of this structure. It is sixteen feet wide, and, including the porches at the ends, a hundred feet long; affording upon its walls ample space for such tablets or other more private and personal memorials as classmates or friends may erect in further commemoration of those whose names are written upon the tablet outside, as also for the commemoration of students in other departments of the University. These special memorials will be visible through the arcade from without, and will thus serve to enhance the general sentiment of the external monument, without interfering with its unity and simplicity of line and mass.

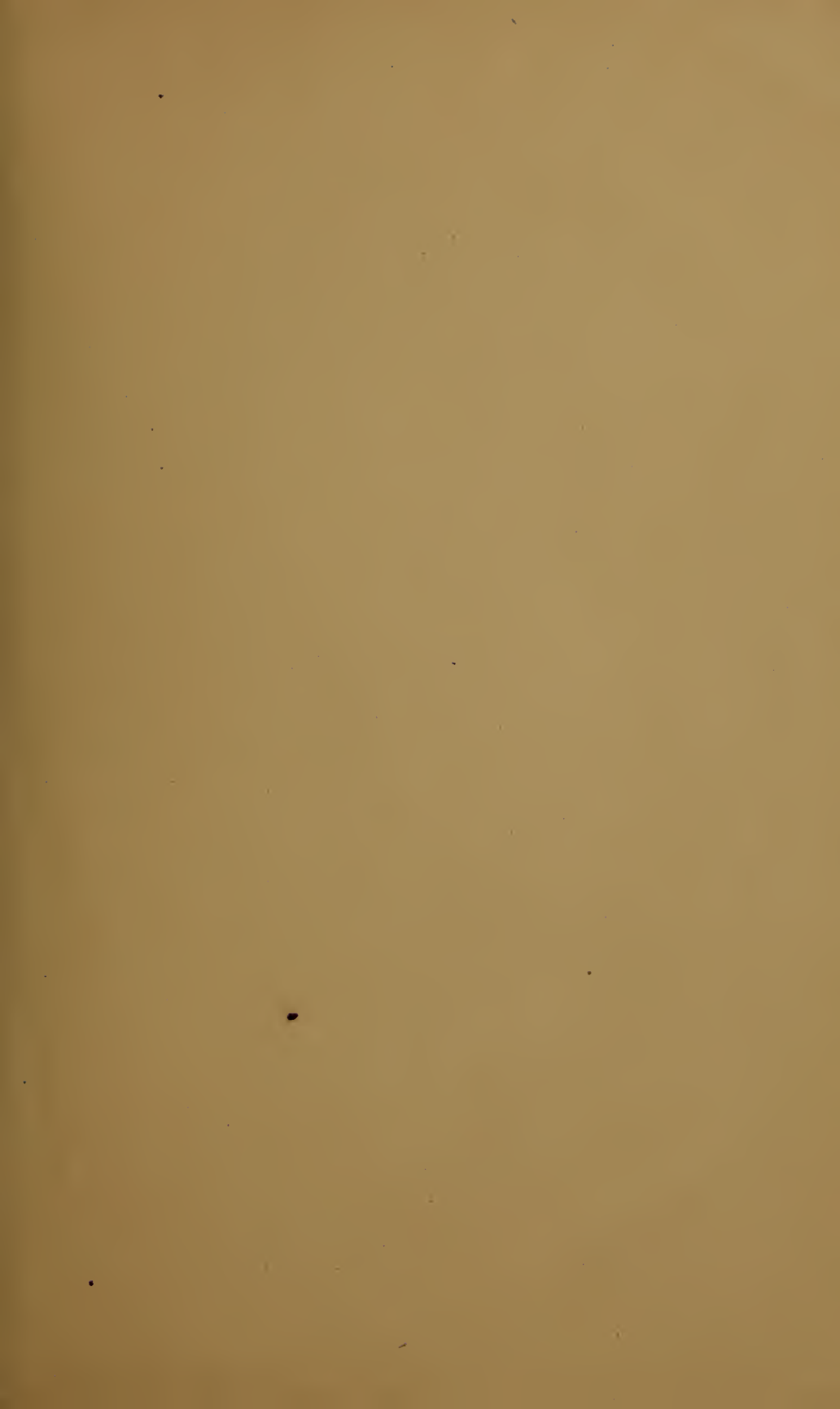
An ample doorway opens from the centre of this cloister into the Hall, with access to the gallery above on each side.

The building is designed to be erected in freestone and brick, or in freestone altogether, as may prove best: in either case, two varieties of stone would be used. Detailed estimates, which have been prepared with the assistance of some of our best mechanics, exhibit a sum total of about \$200,000. The substitution of freestone for brick on the outer walls would make an addition of about \$20,000. But, in any case, it is proposed to have the monumental portion entirely of stone, and thus, by its material as well as by its form, to distinguish it from the rest of the building.

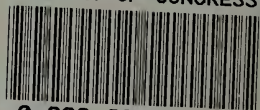
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